- (7) Be screened for the presence of controlled substances by appropriate tests as may be required by the Board of Parole or the Supervision Officer;
- (8) Refrain from owning, possessing, using, selling, or having under his or her control any firearm or other deadly weapon;
- (9) Find and maintain legitimate employment, and support legal dependents;
- (10) Keep the supervision officer informed at all times relative to residence and work, and report all arrests;
- (11) Refrain from entering into any agreement to act as an informer or special agent for a law enforcement agency without permission from the supervision authority; and
- (12) Cooperate with the officials responsible for his or her supervision and carry out all instructions of his or her supervision officer and such special conditions as may have been imposed.
- (b) The Commission may add to, modify, or delete any condition of parole at any time prior to the release of the offender. Following delivery of the parole or mandatory release certificate, such jurisdiction is vested in the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia until that jurisdiction is transferred to the Commission on or before August 5, 2000.

$\S 2.85$ Release on parole.

- (a) When a parole effective date has been set, actual release on parole on that date shall be conditioned upon the individual maintaining a good conduct record in the institution or prerelease program to which the prisoner has been assigned.
- (b) The Commission may reconsider any grant of parole prior to the prisoner's actual release on parole, and may advance or retard a parole effective date or rescind and deny a parole previously granted, based upon the receipt of any new and significant information concerning the prisoner, including disciplinary infractions. The Commission may retard a parole date for disciplinary infractions (e.g., to permit the use of graduated sanctions for drug treatment program infractions) for up to 120 days without a hearing.
- (c) After a prisoner has been granted a parole effective date, the institution

shall notify the Commission of any serious disciplinary infractions committed by the prisoner prior to the date of actual release. In such case, the prisoner shall not be released until the institution has been advised that no change has been made in the Commission's order granting parole.

(d) A grant of parole becomes operative upon the authorized delivery of a certificate of parole to the prisoner, and the signing of that certificate by the prisoner, who thereafter becomes a parolee subject to the jurisdiction of the Board of Parole of the District of Columbia.

§ 2.86 Mandatory release.

- (a) When a prisoner has been denied parole at the initial hearing and all subsequent considerations, or parole consideration is expressly precluded by statute, the prisoner shall be released at the expiration of his or her imposed sentence less the time deducted for any good time allowances provided by statute.
- (b) Any prisoner having served his or her term or terms less deduction for good time shall, upon release, be deemed to be released on parole until the expiration of the maximum term or terms for which he or she was sentenced, except that if the offense of conviction was committed before April 11, 1987, such expiration date shall be less one hundred eighty (180) days. Every provision of this part relating to an individual on parole shall be deemed to include individuals on mandatory
- (c) Each prisoner released in accordance with this section shall be subject to parole supervision upon the authorized delivery of a certificate of mandatory release.

§2.87 Reparole.

Each decision to grant or deny reparole shall be made by reference to the Commission's reparole guidelines at §2.21, which shall include the establishment of a presumptive or effective release date pursuant to §2.12(b) and interim hearings pursuant to §2.14. However, if the prisoner is also eligible for parole on a new DC Code felony sentence that has been aggregated with the prisoner's parole violation term, or